

The Society of Ohio  Archivists

# The Ohio Archivist

VOL. 25 NO. 1 • SPRING 1994

## Spring meeting inaugurates awards and workshops in Columbus April 14-16

—Turn to page 3 for details



In this bird's-eye view of Crosley Field in the 1950s, the ballpark is an integral part of the red-brick, rowhouse neighborhood. The beer signs, trolley buses and businesses reflected the nature of the fans. PHOTO COURTESY UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI



## PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

# SOA Annual Report for 1993

Our 25th Anniversary year proved to be almost everything we could have desired: exciting, innovative, demanding, and leavened with touches of humor. Members came forward, took responsibilities for the Society's programs, and carried them through with professionalism and grace. I am deeply gratified to have been a part of this work, the continuing effort to insure that the Society remains vital and of service to archivists, curators, and others interested in the documentation of Ohio. I should like to review our activities for 1993, for I think we have much of which to be proud.

### Finances

Beginning Balance (as of 1/8/93) \$4168.33

Ending Balance (as of 1/14/94) \$5833.37

The treasury remains in sound condition, due primarily to the prudent management of our meeting chairs, the excellent attendance at both meetings, and the success of the workshops offered. Both the photography and records management workshops were registered to near capacity, demonstrating the need for a quality education program at an affordable price. While *The Ohio Archivist* remains the single largest recurring expense, our more ambitious meeting format is incurring larger costs. Nonetheless, each meeting recovered those costs, and showed a surplus. We must continue such management, so that we can expand our services.

However, we must note that there will be a very large expense in 1994, as we complete the publication of the 25th Anniversary essays, written by Roland Baumann, George Bain, Dennis Harrison, and George Parkinson and edited by Rai Goerler. Barbara Floyd, serving as publication manager, has been allocated \$2,000 for production. Copies will be free to SOA members, but we hope to recoup some of the production costs by sales to nonmembers, archives, and libraries. This volume should serve as a valuable souvenir of the 25th Anniversary celebrations.

### Major Activities

#### CONFERENCES

Both spring and fall meetings were outstanding successes, due to the hard work and meticulous planning of chairs Charles Arp, Douglas McCabe, and Glenn Longacre (spring), and Martin Hauserman and Bari Oyler Stith (fall). Special thanks must be extended to Susan Deal Pearlman of Lakeland Community College for her care and attention to detail, to Kermit Pike and David Larson for chairing the 25th Anniversary banquet, to Daniel Porter for his plenary address, and to the 15 past presidents of SOA, who were honored at the banquet. The fall success was all the more gratifying, given the sudden need to relocate the venue from Youngstown to Mentor.

Each meeting featured an ambitious program, offering concurrent sessions ranging widely through the topics of archives and curatorship. The Columbus meeting appropriately focused on concerns within the profession, while the Lakeland meeting offered an outreach component, intended to draw students of history and the general public. Over 60 of our members attended each meeting, and an additional 32 non-members registered in the fall. We need to continue our outreach efforts and involve the

public in our work.

These meetings have set a high standard for the future; however, our 1994 Columbus and Cincinnati meetings are in the capable hands of Messrs. Arp and McCabe, and Kevin Grace, Kevin Proffitt, Diane Mallstrom, Jonathan Dembo, and Dorothy Smith.

#### MEMBERSHIP

Under the continuing leadership of chair Dennis Harrison, membership is currently 166 individuals and 30 institutions. Dennis continues to work on new approaches to reach those individuals and groups who share our interests.

#### ASSOCIATION OF CUBAN ARCHIVISTS AND THE NOTORIOUS SOA T-SHIRT

Last spring, *Ohio Archivist* Editor Fred Lautzenheiser received a letter from the Association of Cuban Archivists, asking that we forward them such materials as we might have on archives and records management. Council found this an exciting opportunity to extend professional cooperation and began to search for funding sources. Nearly simultaneously, on the ARCHIVES Listserv, discussion began on the need for an archival T-shirt. Member Julie Orenstein announced the rediscovery of the original art for a T-shirt SOA produced in the mid-70s. The potential for revenue was obvious, and Julie volunteered to undertake the production. In the meantime, the shirt and the Cuban project were announced on the ARCHIVES List, earning your President a denunciation as a cultural imperialist. Nonetheless, we persevered, selling the shirts widely through mail, at SAA and MAC, and have been able to authorize the purchase of the SAA Archival Fundamentals series, to be sent to the Cubans. Additionally, we have gathered records management material that has been mailed. Needless to say, this has been a very DIFFERENT, but rewarding, exercise.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT RECORDS PROGRAM (OHS) AND THE OHIO NETWORK

SOA has begun planning and negotiations for a legislative proposal to revitalize the Ohio Historical Society's Local Government Records Program, in cooperation with the Ohio Network of American History Centers. Funding sources, structure, and operations are under discussion. Meetings will continue through 1994.

#### OHIO PUBLIC RECORDS LAW

Revisions to the law, detrimental to the operations of underfunded public archives, were proposed in the General Assembly. SOA opposed these changes. Fortunately, the revisions were tabled in committee, in large part due to recommendations from the Attorney General's Records Task Force. However, the effort illustrated the need for a communications network.

#### SOA LISTSERV

Because of the above, Charles Arp proposed and Rai Goerler pursued the creation of a listserv for our members running on the Ohio State University computers. This list should be operational in spring, 1994.



## MERIT AWARD

George Parkinson proposed, and Council approved, a continuing awards program to honor those, both in and out of the profession, who have performed significant service to archives in Ohio. The first of these awards will be presented at the spring 1994 meeting.

## EDUCATION PROGRAM

Charles Arp developed a framework for a three-tiered education program, offering introductory, intermediate, and advanced workshops in archival practice. Additionally, he began the lesson plan for the intro program, and recruited teachers for all levels. This initiative should become a significant outreach effort to amateur archivists and curators, paraprofessionals, and allied professionals.

## Ohio Archivist

Fred Lautzenheiser continues to produce an attractive, timely publication. Highlights of the year included Rai Goerler's history

of the Society, and Fred's own accounting of archival practices in Germany.

## Conclusion

On the whole, 1993 was an excellent year for the Society. Membership was maintained at a high level, attendance at both meetings was very good, and the treasury ended the year in sound shape. Perhaps the only problem occurred in the release of publicity for the fall meeting, in which both the meeting brochure and *The Ohio Archivist* ran into mailing problems. This should serve to remind all of us on Council and committees that the Society is only as good as our work makes it. Still, we must note that attendance at that meeting was among our best ever! Personally, I will note that this year as President was deeply rewarding. I urge all members to consider what contributions they might make to insure the continued vitality of the Society, and to step forward and volunteer!

Michael McCormick  
SOA President

## SPRING MEETING

**T**he SOA spring meeting will be held at the Ohio Historical Center, April 14 through 16, 1994 (Thursday-Saturday). The conference includes an all-day advanced computer workshop with Anne Gilliland-Swetland and two half-day workshops on the use of volunteers in archives and advanced micrographics. Sessions include reviews of the Ohio 2003 Plan and the local government records initiative; archivists as educators; service fees in repositories; archival public relations and fund raising; effective legislative relations; a focus on selected World War II collections; and electronic cataloging.

An awards banquet will be held Thursday evening, where three individuals will be honored for their contributions to archives in Ohio. A buffet including soup, salad, baked chicken breast with herbs and tarragon sauce, sautéed beef tips with mushrooms, lemon-buttered broccoli, herb rice, potato puffs, fruit cobbler, and banana fritters will be offered for \$16 per person. Those on a budget may have a caesar salad, dessert and coffee for \$5.

All this is available for a registration fee of only \$15 for SOA members, \$10 for students, and \$17 for non-SOA attendees. The prices of the dinner and the advanced computer workshop (\$35 per person) are not included in the registration fee.

A special Saturday workshop called "Archives 101" is being offered to nonprofessional archivists. This all-day workshop is for those doing archival work in places whose budgets cannot cope with a full-time archivist. This workshop costs \$20 and has only a handful of slots left at printing time. For further information contact Charles Arp at 614/297-2510.

## Cuban archivists send us news and a thank-you

The Asociación de Archivistas de Cuba has received the first package of library materials sent to them last fall, including back issues of this newsletter and material from MAC. Sr. Balseiro thanks us and MAC, saying that it will be very useful for the support of the archival profession and the activities of professors and students in library and information science at the University of Havana. He says, in part: "...we have many problems with the management of records here in Cuba. We have lost much valuable information and we are still losing it. The decision-makers and the staffs in many Cuban organizations do not see the need to manage records...[and] do not see that an important and cheap source of information...[is] their own records. (Sounds like the United States!)... There are two specific areas in which we [also] need literature: automation...and the appraisal process." There has been some experience with automation, mainly in the National Archives of Cuba and the Historic Office of the State Council. He says that Cuban archivists need to emphasize appraisal, first in the organization where the records are created and then in appraisal for permanent retention in the archives. "Any materials regarding these or related subjects will be very useful for our work and studies."

Council has authorized the purchase of a complete set of SAA archival manuals, and the T-shirt fund money will go toward this. (SOA members have been selling SOA T-shirts at SAA and other meetings to make money for this project. The T-shirts say "Archivists make it last longer.") Also, your Editor plans to go to Cuba in May (at his own expense, of course!) and will be taking these

and any other items to present personally to Sr. Balseiro. While records management, automation, and appraisal have specifically been mentioned as desirable topics, any worthwhile literature would be welcome. Please contact Fred Lautzenheiser if you are interested in contributing to this effort (address in box on back page).

## Council establishes SOA Merit Awards

Council passed a resolution establishing SOA Merit Awards, to be given to recognize individuals (not necessarily SOA members) who have contributed to the improvement of the state of archives in Ohio in the past year. These awards will not be limited to any one scope of endeavor, nor limited in the number of awards which may be presented in one year. They will not have to be presented every year, either, if the Awards Committee feels there is no person with outstanding work to award in that particular year. SOA members are encouraged to nominate individuals for the awards. The Vice President (presently George Parkinson) will always be the chairman of the Awards Committee in any given year. In addition, the annual appointments to this committee will include a former SOA president and an SOA member at large. Please contact George Parkinson of the Ohio Historical Society with your suggestions. Council will make the final decisions on award recipients.



## SOA ELECTIONS

### Candidates' replies to Nominating Committee questions

#### PRESIDENT

*What major issues facing the archival community should SOA address in the next year, and the next five years?*

**Michael McCormick:** WHRS, reprographer. Degrees: B.A., University of Michigan; graduate studies, University of Michigan. Member: SOA, MAC, SAA (partial list).

A state organization must address a separate set of possibilities and problems from the regionals and the national. Guidelines for education, or the selection of the next Archivist of the United States, are not in our purview.

Instead, we must serve our constituency in Ohio. To my mind, the single most important issue we can affect is the deterioration of the Local Government Records program of the State Archives. Budgetary pressures have reduced the program to a shadow of its previous activities, while states surrounding us have established well-funded, comprehensive records management and archiving of the records of enduring value. We have begun discussions with the Ohio Network of American History Centers and the Ohio Historical Records Advisory Board on a legislative proposal to take to the General Assembly. We must, in concert with these groups and the professional associations of governmental officials, formulate a program that provides stable funding and an increased number of records specialists. The maintenance of the public record is the very core of our work. Such a program will likely not be completed in the next year.

However, we must also continue to serve our members with substantive meetings and educational opportunities. We must remember that the members who derive the greatest benefit from SOA are those who cannot, for budgetary reasons or pressures of time, travel to MAC or SAA. We must, as our recently approved education program plans, provide support for all our members' levels of expertise. We will be teaching basic skills, aimed at the part-time curator of a local historical society. We will offer exposure to new developments to mid-grade professionals. Finally, we must offer high-level workshops for senior practitioners, to draw them to meetings where others will benefit from their thoughts and skills. All this must be done with a firm eye on fiscal prudence.

Finally, we must identify and involve those younger members whose talents and commitment will continue the revitalization of the Society. The last six years have been fruitful, to say the least. But that has only been possible through the hard work of many people. We must draw in new people, and new ideas. Already, some of the "mainsprings" of the recent successes are advancing to new responsibilities, which lessens their time available for outside work. I am confident we can find and engage their successors. In any event, we must, for the continued health of the Society.

#### VICE PRESIDENT

*How can SOA expand its membership and increase participation in the activities of the organization? How will your strengths and experiences assist you in this endeavor?*

**Kevin Grace:** University of Cincinnati, Assistant Head, Archives & Rare Books Department. Degrees: B.A., Wright State University; M.A., University of Cincinnati. Member:

SOA, MAC, Greater Cincinnati Library Consortium History & Archives Group.

To expand membership and increase participation, SOA must continue on the path we have followed the past two years: concentrate on offering quality workshops on all levels at our meetings; plan program sessions which apply to the particular interests of Ohio historians and archivists; and maintain a high public profile of the archival profession.

In so doing, we will build strong relationships with people who work in public libraries and historical societies—two areas from which we definitely need to recruit members—thus aiding their work through preparation of finding aids and establishing partnerships to develop professional skills.

I have been an archivist in Ohio for nearly 15 years, during which time I've served SAA on local arrangements, SOA and MAC both on local arrangements and program committees, and SOA on nominating committees. I'm completing my second tour of duty on SOA Council (1986-88, 1992-94) and look forward to continuing service to our organization.

**George Parkinson:** Ohio Historical Society, Division Chief, Archives and Library. Degrees: B.A., Ohio State University; Ph.D., University of Wisconsin. Member: SOA, SAA, MAC (partial list).

For many Ohio archivists and others who are interested in archival matters, SOA's spring and fall meetings are the only opportunities available for affordable professional development. If SOA sustains the 1993 level of programming at its 1994 meetings, participation should increase, with membership continuing at its current level of 165 individuals and 30 institutions. In order to increase membership significantly, new initiatives, like the SOA merit awards program and its celebration of Archives Week, will have to bear fruit. These ambitious efforts should help SOA reach other potential constituents.

Twenty-three years as an archivist, working with a variety of archival formats in a university setting and at a state historical society, is the experience which will assist me if elected to a second term as Vice President of SOA. My involvement in the ongoing preservation of records planning for the state of Ohio, which is being underwritten by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, hopefully will benefit the SOA over the next several years. The Ohio 2003 Draft Plan, for example, describes an ambitious agenda for historical records in Ohio with the Society of Ohio Archivists as a key component.

#### COUNCIL

*SOA was created as a channel through which archivists and those in related fields could exchange ideas, debate issues and improve the quality of education. How will you as a Council member apply your strengths and experiences to continue this mission?*

**Nora Blackman:** Case Western Reserve University, archivist. Ernst & Young, Inc., consulting archivist. Degrees: B.A., Ohio University; M.A., Case Western Reserve University. Member: SAA, SOA, Cleveland Archival Roundtable.



I have always been impressed by the exchange of ideas at the SOA meetings which I have attended. It would be an honor to work to continue that exchange, work that I would hope to achieve by sharing my experience as an archivist with background in corporate, academic and public history fields. The debate of issues regarding the archives profession has seemed to me to be degenerating into little more than tirade. This ultimately fruitless development speaks to the need for established times and places for the open and civil debate of topics archival. I feel that it is the job of Council members to assist in the selection of said times, places and topics as determined by the SOA membership. Regarding education, I would like to see an SOA-sponsored compilation of all archives courses, course descriptions, and syllabi offered in Ohio at the graduate and undergraduate levels. Lastly, I would like to study the feasibility of promoting more SAA and Smithsonian workshops around the state.

**Douglas E. McCabe:** University Records Manager, Ohio University, Athens. Degrees: Bachelor of General Studies, Ohio University; M.A., Ohio University. Member: SOA, Athens County Historical Society.

In so many ways, all paths lead to an archives. So often, though, the path is unseen and unfortunately missed. How many times have we seen mistakes made which could have been avoided if only they would have thought to consult us? We at SOA have an obligation to go in two directions in the coming 25 years to see that archives and archivists get their due. First, we must reach out to the hundreds of professional and amateur archivists and kindred folks with a message of solidarity and desire for practicing professional standards. Second, we have to make the "powers" aware of who we are, what we do, and why we must be supported in our efforts.

Throughout this state there are hundreds of people—genealogists, clerks of court, volunteers at historical societies—who work as archivists but know little of what is best to do with the items in their care. As a professional core, SOA has a duty to reach out to these people and provide a forum for the sharing of knowledge. In this way the profession of archives in the state will be improved while the membership of SOA will increase.

Throughout this state there are hundreds of people—legislators, bureaucrats, executives—who are the decision makers, who decide priorities, who hold the purse strings. If we as a society as well as members of individual institutions wish to have a hope of influence with the "powers", we need to exert influence with these people through direct contacts (like the current Open Government Task Force) and public relations (like Archives Week).

These two goals compliment each other and, if pursued with vigor, will provide SOA and archivists as a whole the recognition they so deserve.

**Kerrie A. Moore:** University of Dayton Archivist/Preservation Officer. Degrees: B.A., University of Dayton; M.A., Wright State University. Member: ACA, Miami Valley Archivists Roundtable, MAC, SOA (Local Arrangements Committee, 1991), SAA (Intern, Committee on Automated Records & Techniques, 1993-94).

As the only professional working in the University of Dayton Archives, I understand the need for Ohio archivists to have access to a forum, such as SOA, where solutions to administrative, technical and philosophical issues can be discussed with an experienced audience.

I firmly believe that continuing education is the key to becoming a highly effective archival professional. The technological advances that are at the cutting edge must be evaluated and, when appropriate, utilized if the profession is to move forward in the era of information

management. It is our responsibility not only to be aware of the types of technology which could be applied to archival management but also the issues of preserving digital records for future generations. I attended the Preservation Institute's course, "Preserving Electronic Records." I am currently serving as intern for the Committee on Automated Records and Techniques (CART) of the Society of American Archivists.

As a Council member, I will keep the interest of the archivist who works in a "one person shop" in mind. I will also stress the importance of continuing education and development of professional archivists and support SOA activities to further this objective.

**Bari Oyler Stith:** Geauga County Archivist and Records Manager; Adjunct Faculty in History, John Carroll University. Degrees: B.S., Lake Erie College; M.A. and Ph.D., Case Western Reserve University. Member: SOA, MAC, SAA, Cleveland Archival Roundtable, NAGARA, Association for Information and Image Management (partial list).

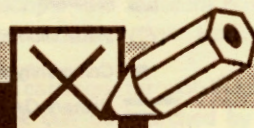
Council members must continue to be energetic in fostering SOA programs, committed to the profession and the value of SOA as an organization, and eager to connect with others inside and outside of our profession. Such energy, commitment, and eagerness to connect are strengths I am anxious to apply in the nurturing of the current ideas on SOA's agenda and the brainstorming of future innovations.

As with many SOA members, my own background is diverse, mixing experience in manuscripts, local government records, records management, and institutional archives with teaching, educational administration, counseling, writing, and newspaper reporting. I welcome the chance to apply lessons from those endeavors and encourage connections between the related professions as SOA enters its second 25 years.

One issue, prominent locally to nationwide, is the need for laypeople to understand what an archives is, who archivists are, and the value of this profession. SOA can lead us all in making ourselves and our profession more visible and approachable and less intimidating for laypeople (viz., Archives Week in Ohio). What workshops can we offer, what guest speakers can we sponsor, how can we become a general resource and reach out to all those who are "doing archives" without the benefit of professional training in local historical societies, local governments, small organizations, and family collections? How can we reach out into colleges, universities, and even secondary schools to attract to our profession bright, committed people who enjoy history but don't understand the archival field?

Additionally, Council must continue to nurture the needs of established archivists and the issues they face beyond the introductory level. Current controversy over Ohio public records law and the computerization and eventual loss of increasing numbers of records are challenges which SOA can continue to address and directly influence for the future archival community of Ohio.

We are an organization of fascinating people with diverse backgrounds, multifarious job descriptions, and intriguing daily work activity. We need to delve into ourselves and our membership for the talent and lung power to trumpet that message loud and clear across this state. It will not only establish us as the statewide resource for another 25 years for archivists from all levels of professional training and all types of repositories, but also allow us to strengthen our connections with those in related professions such as records and information management, library science, historical studies, and education.





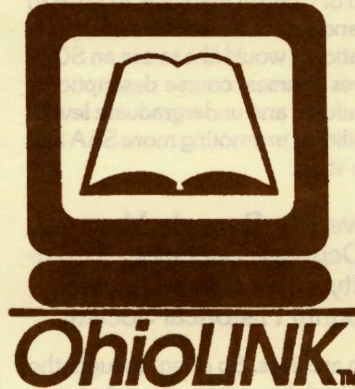
# OhioLINK: Library of the Future Today

**I** imagine you are working on a research paper and your local library does not have the one book that is vital to your research, or the newspaper that you absolutely have to read for articles on your subject, or the manuscript collection you need to look at is hundreds of miles away. On the other hand, imagine a library where you can access a collection of millions of volumes, search for abstracts of articles on a specific topic in twenty-seven U.S. newspapers, more than 950 periodicals and 800 business journals, and see on the screen the complete inventory of a manuscript collection located in another state. In this same library, you can initiate a request for an item on a computer terminal and have the book or article you want in your hands in a few days instead of weeks and receive, through electronic delivery, a copy of the letter in the manuscript collection that proves your entire thesis in minutes. Surely a library such as this exists only in the minds of desperate researchers.

In reality, Ohio has created just the kind of library described above in the **Ohio Library and Information Network** or **OhioLINK**. **OhioLINK** is a library and information network that will combine the holdings of eighteen major university and research libraries in Ohio into one huge library catalogue. Individual libraries will still be autonomous, but their holdings can now be shared. Ten of these are already on line, and this is just the beginning. Community and technical colleges, additional private universities, other institutions and public libraries may eventually become links in Ohio's information chain. The "links" in OhioLINK are connected through the Ohio Academic Resources Network or OARnet. Through OARnet, patrons have access to the INTERNET via Gopher, which connects users to sources across the country and internationally. According to a *Library Journal* survey, Ohio is one of 21 states which have a network system in place or are developing one.<sup>1</sup>

As of January 27, 1994, the OhioLINK central catalogue contained more than 2.8 million titles. The catalogue provides bibliographic, location and call number information for each of these titles. Patrons may search the catalogue, discover what institution has the item needed, initiate a request for the item and receive that item within a few days via OhioLINK's document delivery service. OhioLINK also provides on-line access to additional databases. At present, these include: ABI/Inform (business publications);

Periodical Abstracts (general periodicals); and Newspaper Abstracts (U.S. newspapers). More databases will be added in the future, such as Dissertation Abstracts, Medline, and the Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health. OhioLINK has opened up a whole new world of information resources.

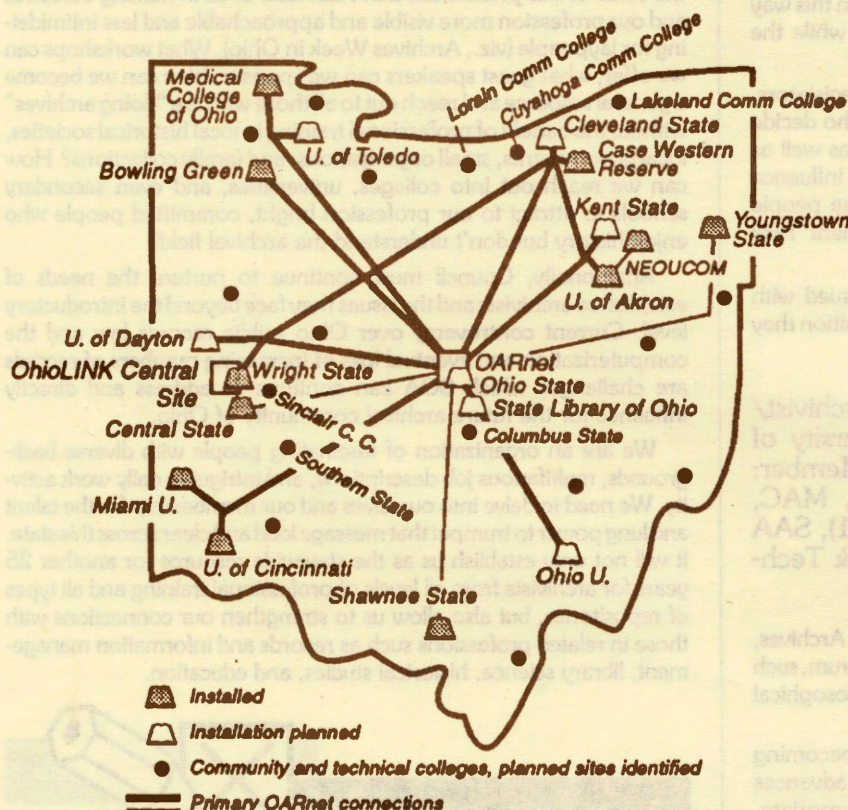


OhioLINK was the direct result of a 1986 directive from the Ohio legislature to the Ohio Board of Regents to find a solution, other than new construction, to the problems of lack of funds and inadequate space for Ohio's state university libraries to add necessary books and periodicals to their collections. The Board of Regents established a Library Study Committee to search for that solution. The committee realized that financial limitations, the need for powerful information handling technology, and cooperation among the state's university libraries would be determining factors in any solution they might reach. The study committee made several recommendations, the two strongest being the creation of an electronic information sharing network to link all of the state-funded colleges and universities and the building of regional library depositories.<sup>2</sup>

The committee recommended that a library catalogue be created which would include the holdings of every state university in Ohio. This information network would have a statewide delivery system, patron initiated check-out of materials, 48-hour delivery of items, FAX technology, full-text delivery capabilities, and Internet access through Gopher. Their intent was to create a single library catalogue that any patron could search from a local library, his/her home or office. The formation of this network would include converting remaining paper records to computer format, encouraging cooperative projects, and actively planning for the preservation of books and other materials deteriorating from acidic paper. These recommendations are being realized with OhioLINK.

The committee recommended that storage problems be solved by building regional library storage sites. One of these is located at the Middletown campus of Miami University. This regional library depository is to be shared by Miami University, the University of Cincinnati and Wright State University. Little-requested items will be transferred there upon its completion in the summer of 1994. These materials will be accessible through OhioLINK as well. A depository in the northeast part of Ohio is already operating, and others are planned around the state.

**T**he committee also recommended that storage problems be solved by building regional library storage sites. One of these is located at the Middletown campus of Miami University. This regional library depository is to be shared by Miami University, the University of Cincinnati and Wright State University. Little-requested items will be transferred there upon its completion in the summer of 1994. These materials will be accessible through OhioLINK as well. A depository in the northeast part of Ohio is already operating, and others are planned around the state.





**The OhioLINK Central Catalog contains bibliographic, location and call number information for more than 2.8 million titles from these institutions:**

**University of Akron (AKR)**  
**Bowling Green State University (BGSU)**  
**University of Cincinnati (CIN)**  
**Case Western Reserve University (CWR)**  
**Central State University (CEN)**  
**Medical College of Ohio (MCO)**  
**Miami University (MIA)**  
**Northeastern Ohio Universities College of Medicine (NEO)**  
**Wright State University (WSU)**  
**Youngstown State University (YSU)**

**H**ow could the state afford to finance such an ambitious venture when university budgets were being cut? The Board of Regents challenged OhioLINK planners to find a single provider of the software needed to meet the requirements of the network and gain the cooperation of every member in sharing collections. If this could be accomplished, the state would fund all central site costs, hardware on each campus, data preparation, conversion of paper records, software and the cost of mounting the central database. Each OhioLINK member would have to pay for campus wiring and work stations, software maintenance, and replacement or upgrading of hardware and software.<sup>3</sup> The cost of implementing OhioLINK was not small, but the sharing of resources and collections will benefit the state in future budget expenditures. University budgets are still being cut, but state financial support for OhioLINK is increasing. More importantly, OhioLINK members and education in Ohio in general will be enhanced by the quality and quantity of resources available for teaching and learning.

OhioLINK is managed by a governing board of twelve university and two-year college provosts, an Executive Director, a Library Advisory Council, a Technical Advisory Council, and a User Advisory Council. These groups are made up of administrators, librarians, technical library staff and users of member institutions. They provide valuable input for policy making and improvements in the system.

**I**mplementing OhioLINK involved a great deal of research and planning on the part of the above groups. The search for a vendor who could meet all of the requirements of OhioLINK resulted in the selection of Innovative Interfaces, Inc. They supply the software necessary to facilitate the goals of OhioLINK. The system is known as III (triple i). Hardware is supplied by Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC). The original planning committee asked for volunteers from OhioLINK members to house the central system or hardware. Sites were evaluated on their technical ability to handle the work involved. Wright State University was chosen as the central site for OhioLINK. Wright State was already using DEC equipment and already had the necessary communication lines in place. The university also serves as the purchasing agent for OhioLINK. University Librarian Arnold Hirshon credits enthusiastic support from the

administration as an important element in Wright State's selection as the central site.<sup>4</sup> Beyond housing the equipment for OhioLINK, Wright State plays the same role as any other member of OhioLINK. It was one of the first six Phase I sites to go on line and has strong representation on OhioLINK committees.

To better understand how OhioLINK works and find out what kind of magnificent and huge "supercomputer" in the basement was running the whole thing, I decided I would pay a visit to the Senior Systems Analyst for OhioLINK, Greg German, who is based at Wright State. Greg was kind enough to try to explain how it all works. He is, as he puts it, the entire computer department for OhioLINK. He uses his technical expertise to put together the machines, keep them running, anticipate future needs (such as increased capacity), and make recommendations when equipment needs upgrading. He loads new databases and basically deals with the everyday nuts and bolts of the system. Being curious, I asked him what it looked like. Greg took me on a guided tour. The equipment that runs OhioLINK is located in the computer annex of Wright State's Dunbar Library. It consists of several DEC machines. Different machines run the central catalogue and the various databases, such as the CD-Rom jukebox, which holds one of the huge databases that patrons all over Ohio can "plug into" every day. Every OhioLINK member has DEC machines that run the local on-line catalogue. My visit to the center of the OhioLINK network gave me an appreciation for technology and its amazing capacity to send and retrieve information.

**T**he types of information contained in the OhioLINK Central Catalog include books, government documents, audiovisual materials, sound recordings, computer files, periodicals, archives and manuscripts, maps and scores. Not all materials in the member libraries may be in the catalogue (viz., journals which are no longer published, audiovisual materials, items acquired before

**Welcome to the OhioLINK Central Catalog  
Ohio Library and Information Network**

**T > TITLE**  
**A > AUTHOR**  
**W > WORDS in titles, subjects, and contents notes**

**S > SUBJECT heading**  
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**X > EXIT from OhioLINK**  
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For assistance, ask library staff.**

1971, and some government documents, archival materials, microform sets, special collections, manuscripts and museum objects). What is on line depends on what has been catalogued and loaded into the OhioLINK system.

Patrons access the OhioLINK central catalogue through their local library's system. The central catalogue can be searched by title, author, subject, medical subject, words in titles or contents notes, call



number or other numeric indexes. The bibliographic entry for an item will display codes which indicate what institutions have the item. Patrons can then key in on a specific institution and get up-to-date information on availability. The patron can initiate a request for the item at the same time, without going through interlibrary loan. The patron is notified where and when the item can be picked up.

Of special interest to archivists around Ohio is the accessibility to manuscript collections that OhioLINK can provide. Improving access to Ohio's rich collections of primary research materials is a goal that all archives and special collections share. Based on a survey of nine universities and institutions that are presently members of the OhioLINK network, five have all or part of their manuscript collections entered in the OhioLINK network.<sup>5</sup> Bowling Green State University and Youngstown State University have all of their manuscripts on line in the library and in OhioLINK as well. Wright State University's manuscript collections are on line in their local university library catalogue and they have begun to add them to OhioLINK. The library is pursuing grant funds to complete cataloguing of all manuscripts for input into OhioLINK this year. Work is also being done to scan inventories of major collections and make them available through the Wright State University Libraries' Gopher, LIBNET. The University of Akron has begun to catalogue its manuscript collections and has a limited number on line in its own system and in OhioLINK. Both hope eventually to have all manuscript holdings in OhioLINK. Miami University at Oxford has begun to catalogue its manuscript collections through a grant. Plans are in place to place its collections on OhioLINK. The University of Cincinnati is also making plans to place its manuscripts on line this year. The remaining four institutions do not have their manuscripts in their local library catalogues and

**TITLE : Charles Harris**

**OhioLINK**

**AUTHOR  
TITLE  
DESCRIPT'N  
SUMMARY**

**Harris, Charles.  
Charles Harris Bishop Wright Letters 1901-1916.  
11 items.**

**Consists of 11 letters and postcards written by Bishop Milton Wright, father of the Wright Brothers, to his nephew Charles Harris who lived in Iowa. Letters date from 1901 thru 1916 and cover a variety of subjects including Orville and Wilbur's flying experiments, travels to Europe, family matters, and a description of Wilbur's death and funeral in 1912.**

**NOTE  
SUBJECTS**

**Finding aid available.  
Wright, Orville, 1871-1948 --Manuscripts.  
Wright, Wilbur, 1867-1912 --Manuscripts.  
Wright, Bishop Milton, 1828-1917 --Manuscripts.  
zws3ug b1532482.**

**OCLC#**

-----Institutions with this title-----  
**1 > WSU**

-----  
**Key number to see institutions holdings, OR**

**O > Display OVERVIEW of holdings                      N > NEW Search  
M > MORE BIBLIOGRAPHIC Record                      A > ANOTHER Search by TITLE  
R > Browse Nearby Entries                              \* > ADDITIONAL Options  
Choose one ( 1-1,O,M,R,N,A,Q,S,P,T,E,\*)**

have no immediate plans to add them. The Northeastern Ohio Universities College of Medicine was "linked" after this survey was completed. This latest addition brought the OhioLINK network up to ten members.

## **The OhioLINK Vision**

**Access to the libraries of Ohio universities and colleges and the State Library of Ohio.**

**Connection to databases and other electronic resources.**

**Checkout and delivery requests from your terminal or workstation.**

**Document delivery within days.**

**Dial-in and network access from home, office or lab.**

### **SURVEY OF MANUSCRIPTS IN OHIOLINK**

#### **Manuscripts in OhioLINK:**

Bowling Green State University  
Youngstown State University

#### **Beginning projects to add to OhioLINK:**

University of Akron  
Miami University at Oxford  
Wright State University

#### **Not in OhioLINK:**

Case Western Reserve University  
Central State University  
University of Cincinnati (making plans)  
Medical College of Ohio

OhioLINK makes it possible for Ohio's manuscript resources to be publicized throughout the state and eventually beyond. This exposure should increase interest in collections and encourage scholarly research, resulting in increased usage. Another advantage, identified by Ann Bowers, Assistant Director of the Center for Archival Collections at Bowling Green State University, is being able to identify other repositories with similar collections and plan acquisition programs accordingly.<sup>16</sup>

The small percentage of collections catalogued and on line may stem from several reasons. There may be a general lack of knowledge on the part of administrators and librarians as to the importance and



value of manuscript collections. It would seem that getting primary resource materials into the local library catalogue and into OhioLINK would be just as vital as getting secondary sources on line. Another reason for the lack of cataloguing of manuscripts may be lack of experience in using the MARC format. Library cataloguers carry out this function in some institutions, while archivists do it in others. In a few cases, archivists and cataloguers work together. Financial support for cataloguing of manuscripts is most certainly an issue.

Whatever the drawbacks are, the time is ripe for archivists and librarians to cooperate as OhioLINK members are doing. We have in place at our fingertips a network whereby we can disseminate information about our manuscript collections beyond our own institutions. We need to work with automation experts, librarians and administrators to utilize OhioLINK to let faculty, students, researchers and the general public know what we have to offer. While our collections will not physically leave the library or institution where they are housed, simply having our holdings "out there" for people to see through collection inventories and guides, as with books, will inevitably encourage inquiries, promote new research and enhance secondary sources in the OhioLINK central catalogue. Special collections departments will also benefit from preservation efforts of OhioLINK through university libraries.

**A**s so many have said, the library of the future is already here and rapidly changing as technology improves daily. Special collections and archives need to be a part of that change. If, as archivists, we are to preserve historical records and make these records accessible to people, then we must not let the opportunity pass to become a part of the OhioLINK network. I can think of no better goal for archivists in this last decade of the century.

Dawne Dewey  
Wright State University

## NOTES

1. David F. Kohl, "OhioLINK: Plugging into Progress," *Library Journal*, (October 1, 1993), p.45.
2. Ohio Board of Regents, Library Study Committee, *Academic Libraries in Ohio: Progress through Collaboration, Storage, and Technology*, (Columbus: Ohio Board of Regents, 1987).
3. *ibid.*
4. Arnold Hirshon, University Librarian, Paul Laurence Dunbar Library, Wright State University, Interview, January 28, 1994.
5. Information about manuscript holdings in OhioLINK was gathered in an informal survey of all OhioLINK members on line as of January 21, 1994, conducted by the author.
6. Ann Bowers, Survey of OhioLINK members, January, 1994, unpublished.

**Examples of screens users will encounter when searching OhioLINK appear on pp. 7, 8 and 10.**

## BEYOND OHIOLINK

Attending Wright State as a graduate student in 1980 meant hours of searching through the card catalogue, pulling index cards and copying call numbers. Nine years later, returning to the Wright State University Library as a full-time professional archivist, I found computer terminals with the library's entire holdings at my disposal and the card catalogue relegated to a dark corner on the fourth floor. Now, five years later, OhioLINK has placed the resources of seventeen major universities, the State Library of Ohio and several specialized databases at my fingertips. Through Wright States' Gopher, LIBNET, I can go beyond OhioLINK to the Internet and call up the holdings of the University of Maryland and through their Women's Studies Gopher, discover the wide range of sources available around the country. Or I can look at the library catalogue of a university in Paris or Singapore. What will be next?

Plans are already in place to expand the OhioLINK membership. Phase II of OhioLINK will add twelve more members. Phase III will add technical and community colleges in Ohio. Tom Sanville, Executive Director of OhioLINK, feels that it will be important to adapt the network continually for "consistent and fast performance" as the network membership grows. In addition to the network catalogue, he sees a network made up of the administrative and decision-making bodies guiding OhioLINK. This management network will need to meet the challenges of an evolving OhioLINK system, keeping up with improvement in software and hardware. The transmission of nontext materials such as videos, photographs, maps and sound, as well as manuscripts, also presents challenges. These are the challenges of the future, or as Tom Sanville puts it, "exciting frustrations." Another issue will be identifying how corporations, private colleges, public libraries, historical societies and free-nets may fit into the OhioLINK network.

Arnold Hirshon, Wright State University Librarian, sees information sharing moving towards providing full text to patrons over the network, not necessarily the addition of more databases. Patrons may be able to receive documents, articles or entire books without ever leaving their homes, offices or local libraries. Because manuscript collections will not be loaned or physically sent to another institution for research, the scanning of documents or entire collections will provide researchers with the next best thing to being there. It's difficult to predict exactly what the next century will hold for libraries, but we can all be sure that it will mean more information at our fingertips, faster, and in forms we haven't even imagined yet.



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## OhioLINK NETWORK

### PHASE I

Bowling Green State University\*  
Case Western Reserve University\*  
Central State University\*  
University of Cincinnati\*  
Miami University\*  
Wright State University\*

### PHASE II

University of Akron\*  
Cleveland State University  
University of Dayton  
Kent State University  
Medical College of Ohio\*  
Northeastern Ohio Universities  
College of Medicine\*  
Ohio State University  
Ohio University  
Shawnee State University  
State Library of Ohio  
University of Toledo  
Youngstown State University\*

### PHASE III

Technical and community colleges

\* On-line as of January 27, 1994

You searched for the AUTHOR: mcperson, james

OhioLINK

AUTHOR McPherson, James M.  
TITLE Battle cry of freedom: the Civil War era/James M. McPherson  
PUBLISH INFO New York : Oxford University Press, 1988.  
DESCRIPT'N xix, 904 p., [16] p. of plates : ill. ; 25 cm.  
SERIES The Oxford history of the United States ; v. 6.  
NOTE Bibliography: p. 865-882.  
Includes index.  
SUBJECTS United States --History --Civil War, 1861-1865 --Campaigns.  
United States --History --Civil War, 1861-1865.  
LC NO E173 .094 v.6.  
OCLC# 15550774.  
ISBN 0195038630 ( alk. paper)  
ISBN/STD # GB88-67936.

-----Institutions with this title-----

1 > AKR 2 > BGU 3 > CEN 4 > CIN 5 > MIA 6 > WSU  
7 > YSU

Key NUMBER to see institution holdings, OR

O > Display OVERVIEW of holdings

M > MORE BIBLIOGRAPHIC Record

R > RETURN to browsing

Choose one ( 1-7, O,M,R,F,B,N,A,Q,S,P,T,E, \* )

F > FORWARD Browse

B > BACKWARD Browse

\* > ADDITIONAL options

Two screens resulting from a search for the AUTHOR; the second screen (to right) displays an overview of institution holdings, acquired by initiating the O > prompt.

AUTHOR McPherson, James M.  
TITLE Battle cry of freedom : the Civil War era / James M. McPherson  
PUBLISH INFO New York : Oxford University Press, 1988.  
DESCRIPT'N xix, 904 p., [16] p. of plates : ill. ; 25 cm.  
SERIES The Oxford history of the United States ; v. 6.

### VOLUME INFORMATION and CIRCULATION STATUS

Site	Location	Call no.	Status
1 > AKR	Bierce Circulating	E173 .094 v. 6	AVAILABLE
2 > BGU	Main Stacks	E173 .094 v. 6	AVAILABLE
3 > CEN	HOBROWN Black Coll	E173 .094 v. 6	AVAILABLE
4 > CEN	HOBROWN Circ Stack	E173 .094 v. 6	AVAILABLE
5 > CIN	RWC Stacks	E173 .094 v. 6	DUE 02-10-94

13 volumes/copies to view --- Press 'I' to see more of them -----



# Archives Week in Ohio

Archives Week will be celebrated the week of September 1-7, 1994 and will have as a theme "Sports and Recreation in the Archives." This will take advantage of the public interest Ken Burns' new documentary on the history of baseball is likely to generate. In making his film, Burns consulted various Ohio repositories, including the University of Cincinnati, the Ohio Historical Society, the Western Reserve Historical Society, and Cleveland Public Library; the final product will air beginning on Labor Day weekend.

George Bain of Ohio University is coordinating Archives Week in Ohio again this year. He has divided the state into seven regions for 1994. These, with regional coordinators, are: Central—Gary Arnold (OHS); Northeast/Cleveland—Jennifer Simmons (Howard

Dittrick Museum); Northeast/Akron-Canton-Youngstown—Jennifer Songster-Burnett (Youngstown Historical Center); Northwest—Jim Marshall (Toledo-Lucas County Public Library); Southeast—Bain; Southwest/Cincinnati—Kathleen Spray (American Jewish Archives); and Southwest/Miami Valley—Dawne Dewey (Wright State University).

Archives Week is a major effort toward acquainting people with what we do and how it can help them. It's time to begin thinking about what your archives or manuscript collection can do to educate the public, whether by exhibits, articles in the media, show and tells, or other means. For information, contact George Bain at 614/593-2710; FAX 614/593-2959; email [gbain@ouaccvmb.bitnet](mailto:gbain@ouaccvmb.bitnet).

## ARCHIVES LISTSERV ACTIVITY

August 1, 1993 through January 1, 1994

As usual, your Editor finds it quite impossible to describe the discussions on the ARCHIVES listserv adequately—they are all over the board and extremely voluminous. So much worthwhile information comes through in a six-month period that one can only rather subjectively choose what to cover. The most-discussed topics do not always provide the most enlightenment. (There is also a lot of trash, if the truth be known!)

**Archival profession**—as usual, one of the most popular topics; two irreconcilable camps, mainly along lines of: theory vs. practice; "archival establishment" vs. the "populists"; educators vs. practitioners; the big guy vs. the little guy; debate continues as before, no end in sight

**Bibliographic networks**—OCLC (merits: large, reaches widest audience; complaints: unresponsive, too broad, not enough scholars to help archives, fields not large/flexible enough); RLIN (merits: used by scholars, more responsive, geared toward research; complaints: too expensive, not as big a public); most people agreed neither of these brings a great number of researchers to any archives, but are worth it for downloading own catalogue records

**Ethics**—discussed from several angles: the preemption of a manuscript from the Bibliothèque Nationale by the French President, who gave it to the government of Korea, whence it was taken over 100 years ago; NARA's position vis à vis the Don Wilson/Nixon tapes affair; extent to which SAA Executive Committee can respond to White House requests without asking membership for approval; several other topics

**NII/clipper chip**—national information highway proposed by V.P. Gore; National Security Administration wants to include a "clipper chip" somewhere in fundamental scheme so government can listen in on email if necessary for criminal investigation; wide opposition to this (listserv members were asked to sign up in protest against this "Big Brother" move)

**Journals, electronic & otherwise**—discussion of difference between a listserv and an electronic journal; steps in editing a professional journal; information re: administration, production of *American Archivist* (selection of articles, statistics on rejections, etc.)

**NUCMC**—protest against elimination (not everyone has access to on-line sources); LC agreed to keep but discontinue cataloging for

institutions having access to OCLC/RLIN

**Photocopies and photos (fees)**—survey of practice at present

**Proactive vs. traditional collecting policies**—archival student objected to archivists photographing architecture for permanent record; others said proactive stance OK, otherwise such things would not be preserved

**Software possibilities**—electronic imaging software (in connection with CD-ROM, dangers of morphing images, multimedia software (e.g., MOSAIC), software for genealogy, general databases, Gophers, OPACs, etc.

**Strategic planning for archives**—suggestions on how to go about longer-term planning; description of process in several repositories; suggestions for further reading; NHPRC's computerized strategy-planning program available (GRASP)

**Water damage, wet tapes**—queries about this and other physical-control issues (fumigation, preservation, what to do about scrapbooks) answered by archivists with their own solutions

Among hundreds of other subjects discussed were: electronic imaging software; exhibit cases; news on archives in disasters (Midwest floods, California fires and earthquakes etc.); morphing photographs and associated copyright issues; a theft survey and theft prevention; and a proposed Western Federation of Archivists.

Odd/amusing topics included: a Pilgrim bread recipe from Plimoth Plantation (recipe discussants were roundly scolded by very serious professionals); pleas for international condemnation of Malaysia's treatment of aborigines; traces of a *tableau vivant* troupe in the 1870s which may or may not have posed nude; missing postings to the list, which one subscriber gleefully claims turned up on the liquid crystal display of his clothes dryer; and a request from an Australian subscriber for suggestions for interesting conferences to attend in North America, as she had an excess in her travel budget and needed to use it up almost immediately!

If any readers want further information about these or other topics discussed, the Editor will attempt to help them search the listserv archives or otherwise find the information. Also, please feel free to give him suggestions on how to make this column more useful—the volume of material is bewildering, but he thinks it should be brought to notice in some rudimentary way, at least.



# SOA SESSION REPORTS

## Lakeland Community College

September 30-October 1, 1993

### **African-American Labor History. "Struggles in Steel: a Visual History of African-American Steelworkers."**

Tony Buba and Raymond Henderson, oral historians and filmmakers. Chair: Sam Black, Western Reserve Historical Society, African-American History Archives.

Tony Buba (an Ohio University graduate) is a photographer who specializes in documentary films. Ray Henderson, a former steelworker from the Pittsburgh area, did the actual interviewing for their film. The project began over three years ago when the collaborators decided to fill the lacuna in documentation of this subject. The Braddock-Homestead-Rawlin area near Pittsburgh is 40 to 60 per cent African-American, but previous work gave no inkling of this. The geographic scope was broadened later to include other major steel centers. Fund raising was a problem initially, but after showing their work to various agencies, they were able to get grants to cover the very high cost of archival quality film and editing.

The project, still in progress, consists of three sections: steelworking in African native cultures; the struggle for equality from the mid-19th century through the strikes of 1875-1895, including the migration of Southern workers to northern steel centers and the reforms of the 1970s; and finally, the effects of massive plant closings in the last ten years. One unique aspect of the work is that, apparently for the first time, a record will be kept of the historian working on the history, with footage of Ray Henderson's reactions and comments on the interviews.

The presenters detailed the historical facts they discovered; they also described techniques and decisions that were functions of the context. For example, the project would not have been successful without an African-American interviewer; and their experience in getting distrustful steelworkers to share their experiences has great relevance to all historians or archivists faced with documenting the past through oral history and film. The discovery of unexpected heroism among earlier generations of these steelworkers, and their social importance as models for modern urban youth,

are aspects of the project which can reach far beyond the immediate archival and historical results.

### **Public Records Law in Ohio: Into the 21st Century.**

Thomas Aquinas Burke, State Auditor's Office; John Stewart, Ohio Historical Society; Kathleen Martin, City of Cleveland Div. of Police. Chair: Barbara Floyd, University of Toledo.

The Attorney General's Open Government Task Force was set up by order of Ohio Attorney General Lee Fisher in 1991 and charged with recommending changes to improve the law and close loopholes. The membership of several dozen people representing organizations with interests in public records was a very diverse group, including everyone from Ohio Common Cause to the Fraternal Order of Police. The final report was to go to the General Assembly (soon after the SOA meeting), along with significant dissenting opinions. House Bill 111 (Amended) went to the Ohio Senate the day before the Lakeland meeting and was currently being held up by being attached to another bill. (See recent issues of OA for items on this task force.)

Thomas Aquinas Burke, as chairman of the State Records Commission, is involved in reviewing all state and local government disposal schedules. He stated that no state agency has jurisdiction over records management for counties; the Auditor of State and the Ohio Historical Society have jurisdiction but not authority. For local records (not state universities), the Local Records Commission has jurisdiction but "doesn't know it." There is widespread confusion and conflict. Issues Mr. Burke brought out in the consideration of new laws to ameliorate the situation included: access versus privacy; preservation; the legal status of electronic mail; and poor funding for state records management. He urged Ohio's archivists to write letters.

John Stewart first reviewed the development of House Bill 111. It started off with the problem of what to do with the records of Ohio's 3300 political subdivisions, as well as the state's papers. The magnitude of this problem, as well as complications (e.g.,

perennial changes in technology), prompted the Attorney General to form the original three-member task force. Access issues first commanded attention, and this is the public perception of the problem. Access led to defining what a public record is. Ohio Revised Code Section 149 speaks to this (handouts were available), but many archivists' concerns remain, such as: "When does a record become a public record?" "Are drafts public records?" At meeting time, the Senate Judiciary Committee was set to vote on H.B. 111. The legislature had discussed it and was aware how "half-baked" it was; the more legislators looked at it, the more complications they saw. Stewart advised the archivists to float suggestions; whatever the General Assembly's decision, the big archival problem will still be what to do with all the records. No state university has room for them; on the other hand, county historical and genealogical societies are eager to help out. New York State has made the central authorities advisory only, with actual storage being taken care of where it belongs—at the local level. This counteracts 20 years of the drift in Ohio (viz., the Ohio Network). Now that the General Assembly is aware of public records, both parties are coming to the idea of "reinventing government." On the national scene, only Ohio and California have done away with state records centers. Ohio has farmed out this service to a dozen commercial facilities in Columbus; in this instance, privatization seems to be really working.

Kathleen Martin, a Cleveland lawyer on the Attorney General's Task Force, discussed the definition of "public record." The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1976 in *Beacon Journal v. Andrews* that public records are the people's records, and the people who actually hold them are just their trustees. The people of Ohio have a right to see them, except when the records would be in danger or where this would interfere unreasonably with the duties of the office holding them (e.g., if someone requested confidential items from a murder case still pending).

Present law, however, follows the decision in *NBC v. The City of Cleveland*. The Ohio Supreme Court made a new ruling that only the subjective analysis is an "investigatory work product" and therefore privileged. Thus, it is now possible to get information as it is discovered by an investigation, thereby endangering criminal prosecu-



tion by publicity in newspapers and elsewhere. Unfortunately, the Task Force did not address this. Other issues not yet solved are personal privacy (e.g. the protection of beneficiaries of life insurance policies of public servants; confidentiality of competitive bids; examination questions at state universities; protection of informants in law enforcement); and a sense of balance in pricing access to records (including mailing, research time of staff members, etc.).

In questions from the floor, the privacy issue was again brought up in light of threats to law enforcement personnel, state employees' tax records and financial information, selection and hiring of public employees, prison blueprints, social security numbers, university tenure information, library circulation records (the Ohio Newspaper Association wanted to see what books individuals took out), the protection of the pre-deliberative process (drafts of decisions), and 9-1-1 conversations. Help is definitely needed to educate recordskeepers as to the law. The penalties will be substantial, and the accountability of some people will be too out of proportion to reality. The fact that state government is thinking seriously about the problem is encouraging, but refinements will probably come in pieces over the years. Archivists have a duty to keep in touch with what is happening and make people aware of dangerous situations.

### What's This History Business?

Carol Jacobs, Musical Arts Association (Cleveland Orchestra); Judith Cetina, Cuyahoga County Archives; Carl Engel, Morley Library; Suzanne Miller, Garfield National Historical Site. Chair: Mary Ring, Lakeland Community College.

Reported by JOANNE SAWYER

Moderator Ring, who is Director of the Women's Center at Lakeland, posed the question, "What can you/did you do with a history major?" The panelists responded by describing their individual paths to their present employment in history-related fields other than teaching. All agreed that, while graduate degrees in history or library/information science are helpful, they are not absolutely necessary for positions such as archivists and curators. The panelists obtained their positions by being in the right place at the right time, volunteering for the institution, marketing themselves, networking, and similar means. All expressed a high level of job satisfaction, although salary levels are not equally high!

Ideas for careers in history-related fields included: historical novelists; popular history writers; documentary workers; historical consultants; curators; business archivists; restoration managers; landscape preservationists; historic architects and architectural historians; and local history and genealogy specialists. The panelists believed that "history professionals" need to get the word out to young people that it is possible to make a living by studying history. Ring cautioned that, especially for women, it may be necessary to catch up credentials with experience; but she advised that women should follow their love of history rather than pursue "marketable" careers if their hearts are not in it.

A lively discussion followed the panelists' presentations, since the session was attended by students and persons seeking jobs as well as by "history professionals."

### Women's History: Mining the Resources

Nancy Erdey, University Hospitals; Dennis Harrison, Case Western Reserve University; Joyce Litzler, Junior League of Cleveland, Inc.; Marion Morton, John Carroll University; Jimmy E.W. Meyer, Encyclopedia of Cleveland History. Chair: Gladys Haddad, Case Western Reserve University.

Reported by CHRIS KROSEL

The session was aptly titled, as it dealt with archival treasures discovered after much digging, sometimes literally so! Dr. Haddad (American Studies, CWRU), in writing her dissertation on the advanced education available for women in the 1850s, found herself learning not only about this, but about conservation techniques necessary for preserving records stored for decades in the wet basement of Lake Erie College.

Dennis Harrison, University Archivist at CWRU, had written his dissertation on the Consumers' League of Ohio, a largely female voluntary organization responsible for protective legislation in Ohio. His institution played a major role in the higher education of women, the Western Reserve Medical School having graduated women physicians in the 1850s. A revolt against co-education at Adelbert College in the 1870s resulted in what was proudly called "co-ordinate education" and the creation of Flora Stone Mather College. The rich archives of CWRU contain much documentation about women and education in administrative records, theses, and student records. Some of its

schools served primarily female professions, with much resulting documentation on both female faculty and students.

Going from the mines of academia to a more strictly medical lode, Nancy Erdey of the oldest hospital archives (established in 1968) described her treasures and gems, including patient logs from 1866 and board minutes from 1873, plus a nearly continuous string of annual reports. Besides papers of medical researchers (many regarding maternal and child health) she is custodian of nearly 6000 photos. Among these papers are those of medical researcher Claude Beck, the 1950s writings of Dr. Benjamin Spock on child development issues, papers detailing nursing experiences during the World Wars, and the records of the Benjamin Rose Institute.

Joyce Litzler shared the history of the Junior League, its successful work on behalf of women and children in need, and its projects for community betterment. As a volunteer, she had become interested in the history of the Junior League and decided to establish an archives. Though many early records had already been given to the Western Reserve Historical Society, she was able to gather all the early minutes of the meetings, the in-house publications, and reports on various urban projects. They are currently housed in the League's headquarters on Magnolia Drive in Cleveland.

Jimmy Meyer, an associate editor of the *Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*, related her travels in writing the history of the Maternal Health Association of Greater Cleveland for her doctorate. She had hoped that the records would be together, but this proved an illusion. Acting as a detective, historian, and traveler, she went from Cleveland through the state of Ohio to New England and Canada, with visits to Smith College and the basement of the Bulkley Building in her quest. With creativity and persuasion, she located the necessary documentation and found herself admiring the founders of the MHA for their idealism and courage.

Dr. Haddad read a paper for Professor Morton, whose interest is "social uplift" (looking at reformers and reforming institutions). Dr. Morton at times felt like the Dr. Seuss character who had been promised interesting travels and always interesting experiences, finding records stashed in exotic locations with equally inaccessible or nonexistent indexes. She found most archivists helpful. In her field of study (unwed mothers), she found case records nonexistent, scanty, or replete with false information to give all parties (except the future histo-



rian) a fresh start in a judgmental society. In these situations, the researcher must be endowed with both creativity and a sense of humor.

## Contemporary Issues in Archival Collecting

John Grabowski, Western Reserve Historical Society; Isabel Jasper, National Afro-American Museum. Chair: Dennis Harrison, Case Western Reserve University.

Reported by Ann Ameling

This session was described in the brochure as a discussion of the collecting and preservation of archival material relating to current topics in Ohio, with emphasis on policies rather than practices.

Michael McCormick presented a paper prepared by John Grabowski, Curator of Manuscripts at WRHS, on the Gay and Lesbian Archives recently established there. The collecting initiative was part of a general survey of local social service institutions and led to the acquisition of records of several groups serving the gay community in Cleveland. The collecting effort raised questions and even protests from some trustees and donors. However, it fits squarely within the mission of the Society and documents the activities of groups involving significant numbers of residents, and which have political, social, and cultural impact on our area. The further archival issue addressed in this context is making sure the collecting efforts of a repository are addressed to a wide enough range of persons and institutions so that the historical record preserved is complete and balanced, and the mission of the repository is always served.

John Fleming and Bruce Conforth were unable to attend the session as scheduled. Isabel Jasper, acting Administrator of the National Afro-American Museum in Wilberforce, discussed the difficulties inherent in collecting the records of a group under-represented in traditional historical documentation. These include educating families and individuals on the importance and value of preserving Afro-American family and institutional history, and the need sometimes to purchase key collections which cannot be obtained in any other way. Another issue is overlap in collecting efforts or even competition amongst institutions for records. The scope and mission of collecting at this institution are still being defined and revised, in light of what is desirable to collect and what is available.

## Gentleman Farmers, Country Estates and the Economic Growth of Lake County

Joan Kapsch, Lake County Historical Society.

Ms. Kapsch, Director of the Lake County Historical Society, spoke about the social and architectural phenomena relating to the country estate as exemplified in Lake County. The historical commentary was illustrated by simultaneous slides of the various estates and houses she was mentioning. Lake County's history is intimately connected to that of the city of Cleveland, which became a center of shipping, heavy industry, manufacturing and communications following the building of the Ohio and Lake Erie Canal in the 1820s. The Civil War caused a second spurt of growth, and the city, like others of its time, became noisy, hot, smoky and dirty. By the 1880s, and among the wealthy industrial elite, a trend was in full swing to escape the city by acquiring large estates in the country for recreation and to find peace and quiet. This trend peaked in the early 20th century but tapered off after the income tax was imposed, finally ending with the Great Depression of the 1930s. In its heyday (1903), it was documented by Thomas S. Knight in his publication *The Country Estates of Cleveland Men*, which also served as an advertisement for his architectural business. Sixty estates were included; an amazing total of half were in Lake County, a favorite area for escaping the city until the post-World War II era, when its land was taken over by urban sprawl, freeways, and bedroom communities for Cleveland workers.

Lake County's "gentleman farmer" reputation began when people came from the city to the Little Mountain area to stay in resorts (e.g., Pinecrest) in the Civil War era. With the coming of interurbans, Lake County was suddenly close enough to the city that it was feasible to take the air there; one could ride from Public Square to Painesville in an hour. The area away from the lake, along Routes 84, 20, and Little Mountain Road, were the favorite sites for mansions; the lake shore itself was given over to little cottages, dance halls, and amusement parks for the masses.

Some Pittsburgh industrialists bought property in the area, learning about it because they visited Fairport Harbor, the major transfer point for iron ore from the upper lakes bound for Pittsburgh steel mills. For Clevelanders, friends and family connections often played a part in the decision to purchase land. The Otis and Garfield families had groups of properties which belonged to various members of a family. A few families had been in the area before it became fashionable, such as the Murrys (in Concord Twp. in 1811) and the

Garfields. Most estates began as working farms, becoming more elaborate through time. They were bona fide businesses and contributed substantially to local markets. Ms. Kapsch gave details on specific families and estates (including the Rockefellers' "Lakeland" and Leonard Hanna's Hilo Farm, where Bogart and Bacall were married). Nearly all were destroyed by fire sooner or later. Two that survive are the Baldwin family's "Shadybrook", now the headquarters of the Lake County Historical Society, and the Moores' "Mooreland", on the Lakeland Community College campus.

## Documenting Our Past through Architectural Restoration

Bruce Benson, Kent State University; Project Manager, Mooreland Restoration, Lakeland Community College

Mr. Benson's session focused on the adaptive reuse of a distressed structure; that is, the appropriate use of a building with historical integrity. When he arrived, the building had been empty for eight years, Mrs. Clark (the last of the Moores) having died in 1982.

His first job was to research the history of the estate, while also stabilizing the building itself. On July 4, 1895, the first interurban, the brainchild of Henry Everett and Edward W. Moore, the builder of Mooreland, reached Painesville from Cleveland, making Lake County accessible for weekend retreats. Moore purchased 2000 acres and constructed a mile-long lane south from Mentor Avenue (US 20) as an appropriate approach to his mansion. The house was finished in 1900, and the family moved in for the first of many summers. The first house in the county with internal electricity (tapped off Moore's interurban line), it was the center of a working farm (or early agribusiness), as were many of the country places, with its substantial products being sold in Cleveland and elsewhere. Designed by J. Milton Dyer, the house doubled in size in 1906, had 17 bedrooms and became a "party palace" for the smart set. Arthur Oviatt designed the barn, the largest in Lake County. The Moore family did not survive, with the sons dying young and the daughters lacking children or moving far away. Margaret Moore Clark retained the whole estate until 1962, when Interstate 90 was built, cutting off the northern half of the property, which she sold. She stayed in the house even after the property had been acquired for Lakeland Community College. At her death in 1982, the house was closed up and suffered neglect until 1989, when a grass roots campaign to keep it from the wrecking ball was successful and Mr. Benson's team arrived.



Mr. Benson described the construction of an "envelope" to protect it from the weather, methods for getting water away from the building, and the clearing away of overgrown shrubbery so that the rescuers could see what they were doing. One hundred local citizens set up "Mooreland Estate Inc." to fund the rescue, and to date, 90% of the restoration has been done by volunteers. The quality of their work has far outshone that of paid help; 1700 volunteer hours were expended in the foyer alone (the pilot project for the house).

The gardens, for which the original plans exist, are slated for restoration as well. The apple orchard project was aided by the donation of 90 trees, the rose garden likewise by the memorial gift from his family of roses hybridized by the well-known Gene Boerner. Garden structures will be replaced or repaired, except for the greenhouse, which once supplied masses of flowers for bouquets in the house. Interestingly, in spite of abandonment, 50% of the perennials now in the garden were salvaged from the original overgrown plots.

The biggest question, still unanswered, concerns the use of the building so that its historic integrity is preserved. For the time being (even pending completion of the restorative work), it is being rented out as a site for wedding receptions. There have been over 200 weddings at the estate, and a bridal fair, craft fairs, and the yearly "Christmas at Mooreland" have added to the restoration fund. Following the session, Mr. Benson took SOA members to the house for lunch and a tour of both house and gardens.

## Results of the 1993 SOA membership survey

There was an excellent response by the membership to the questionnaire mailed with the annual dues notices. A total of 112 questionnaires were returned, for a response rate of better than 90 per cent of renewing members. Our members indicated a strong support for a revision of the traditional fall meeting. A summary of the results follows. Some categories will total in excess of 112 in cases where one person checked two or more categories, e.g., "archivist" and "consultant."

### ● SOA MEMBERS BELONG TO THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS:

MAC	71	65%
SAA	59	54%
Cleveland Archival Roundtable	26	24%
AASLH	18	16%
Organization of American Historians	17	15%
American Library Association	13	12%
Ohio Academy of History	12	11%
Ohio Library Association	9	8%
American Historical Association	7	6%
ARMA	7	6%

A sampling of other organizations listed includes the Miami Valley Archival Roundtable, MARAC, OAHSM, ALAO, AAM and several medical history associations.

### ● SOA MEMBERS ARE EMPLOYED AS:

Archivist	83	74%
Librarian	15	13%
Consultant	6	5%
Museum work	5	4%
Retired	3	3%
Manuscripts curator	2	2%

Other designations listed included: teacher (4), student (4), unemployed (2).

### ● PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT ARE:

College or university	39	35%
Religious organization	13	12%
State or local government	11	10%

Local historical society	9	8%
Business	8	7%

Other employers included: public libraries (5), consulting (5), business (5), museums (5), hospitals (2).

### ● YEARS IN PROFESSION:

10 or over	52	49%
5-9	23	22%
3-4	21	20%
0-2	10	9%

### ● YEARS IN SOA:

6 or over	57	51%
3-5	32	29%
0-2	21	29%

### ● PREFERENCE FOR A TRADITIONAL FALL MEETING VERSUS A "SUBJECT INTENSIVE WORKSHOP":

1) favor traditional strongly	9
2) favor traditional	4
3) neutral	20
4) favor workshops	27
5) strongly favor workshops	31
6) chose not to answer	22

While those favoring a change included members from across the SOA spectrum in terms of years in the organization and profession, there was nevertheless a marked tendency among newer members to favor such a change strongly. Among those opposing the change there was a large number of people who had been active in SOA and the profession for many years.

One return included the remark that "outside of college course work" the member's most valuable training had been received "from MAC and SOA workshops."

Dennis Harrison  
Case Western Reserve University  
SOA Membership Chairman



## NHPRC grant supports Ohio 2003 Draft Plan distribution

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) recently awarded a grant of \$18,524 to the Archives/Library Division, Ohio Historical Society. The funds, which the Division will administer on behalf of the Ohio Historical Records Advisory Board, will support a two-year planning project designed to distribute the Board's historical records statement, "The Ohio 2003 Draft Plan," throughout the state. The NHPRC project—the aim of which is to afford various historical records constituencies in Ohio an opportunity to review and to comment on the plan's goals and objectives—will enable the Board to formulate and implement a long-term strategic plan that will facilitate the preservation and encourage the use of Ohio's historical records. The draft plan, the full text of which follows below, includes four goals and fifteen objectives. The goals are of equal importance, while the objectives listed under each are ranked in priority order. Government agencies and non-profit organizations and institutions planning to submit

NHPRC grant applications to the OHRAB are asked to use the draft plan as a guide. For additional information, contact the Ohio Historical Society's Archives/Library Division (614/297-2510) or the Local History Office (614/297-2340).

The Ohio Historical Records Advisory Board, the state's liaison with NHPRC, is composed of the following people: Gary C. Ness (Director, Ohio Historical Society), NHPRC State Coordinator; George Parkinson (Chief, Archives/Library Division, OHS), NHPRC Deputy State Coordinator; and Board members: George Bain (Ohio University), Roland Baumann (Oberlin College), Alice Cornell (University of Cincinnati), Bill Crowley (State Library of Ohio), Jonathan Dembo (Cincinnati Historical Society), John Fleming (National Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center), Barbara Floyd (University of Toledo), Dennis Harrison (Case Western Reserve University), and Diana Synadinos (Annunciation Greek Orthodox Cathedral, Gahanna).

## The Ohio 2003 Draft Plan

**A statement of priorities and preferred approaches for historical records programs in the State of Ohio—April, 1993**

### MISSION STATEMENT

The Ohio Historical Records Advisory Board, a body appointed by the Governor, administered by the Ohio Historical Society and affiliated with the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC), is dedicated to the principle that Ohio's historical documents, broadly defined, represent a priceless legacy for an understanding of our state and national cultures. In furtherance of this commitment, the Advisory Board will advise, assist, encourage and cooperate with national, regional, state and local institutions, organizations, governmental units, and individuals involved in the collaborative effort to identify, preserve, and utilize the irreplaceable documentary resources of our state and nation.

### CRITERIA

Project proposals to be approved by the Ohio Historical Records Advisory Board must relate to current state and national goals and objectives (priorities).

The Board particularly encourages projects related to the identification, preservation, increased accessibility, and use of historical records and documentary sources.

The Board encourages projects that: address unmet needs across the state; dem-

onstrate collaborative efforts or aim at collaborative products; incorporate matching funds and financial support on the part of government, institutions, civic organizations, or other groups; demonstrate new or innovative methods and techniques; and are in accord with current mandated and state-supported local government records programs.

The Board requires applicants to submit for review to the State Coordinator a written document outlining the proposed project at least sixty (60) days in advance of the pertinent national deadline date, as established by the NHPRC.

### THE STATE OF OHIO: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

**GOAL:** To assure the preservation of Ohio's documentary heritage through collaborative efforts.

**Level One Objective:** To strengthen the efforts of records programs in Ohio by creating and updating the state strategic plan for meeting records needs, based on ongoing state assessments, and encompassing both documentary preservation and publication.

To strengthen the ability of the Board and the efforts of the Ohio records coordinator to carry out the mission of the Board.

**Level Two Objective:** To help organizations in Ohio preserve records and make them accessible by establishing a state program of regrants, to be administered by the Ohio Historical Records Advisory Board, in support of initiatives identified in the planning process.

**Level Three Objective:** To undertake collaborative efforts with the Society of Ohio Archivists and others toward assessing statewide needs as well as progress on archival matters and by expanding upon continuing education programs to ensure that specific skills are developed to meet the needs of repositories responsible for the care and preservation of modern records.

**Level Four Objective:** To collaborate with the Ohio Network of American History Research Centers and other interested parties to promote archival and records management programming by and among state and local governments.

**GOAL:** To assure citizens of Ohio an accessible documentation of both common and diverse elements of their historical experience.

**Level One Objective:** To initiate over the next decade four projects that document the formation and development of statehood and that help document a range of historical subjects of both state and national significance,



including the history of women, the history of minority groups, historical developments since 1940, and the bicentennial of Ohio statehood.

**Level Two Objective:** To assist new documentary projects, through various publications, that help teachers improve history education and that help researchers pursue significant lines of inquiry in historical scholarship, as determined in consultation with appropriate state and national organizations.

**Level Three Objective:** To commit new personnel and material resources in support of an ongoing program for reformulating government records of continuing value, funded by a combination of sources and through collaborative efforts with other interested parties.

**Level Four Objective:** Through the planning process, bring together interested parties to determine approaches needed for documentary editions on Ohio history and to increase document use by teachers, students, scholars, and the public.

**GOAL:** To achieve progress in the preservation and use of original source material in Ohio.

**Level One Objective:** Through OhioLINK or similar on-line networks, make accessible to researchers and the general public descriptions of Ohio historical records and provide direct access to select records of enduring interest which the birth of Ohio, its antebellum reform movements, agricultural history, and 20th-century social history—particularly as it relates to Ohioans' involvement in the civil rights movement and World Wars I and II, the Korean War, and the Viet Nam conflict.

**Level Two Objective:** To have the Ohio Historical Records Advisory Board initiate and implement a reprints program for the preservation of and improved access to urban and municipal records of Ohio.

**Level Three Objective:** To encourage grant applications from public and private repositories to carry out the Ohio Model Preservation Action Agenda and the recommendations in the reports of the Working Meeting on Research Issues, the Historical Documents Study, and the Society of American Archivists' Task Force on Goals and Priorities.

**GOAL:** To generate public support for an accessible historical record.

**Level One Objective:** To prepare and distribute an annual "State of the Ohio Record" report to identify needs, establish priorities, and gauge progress.

**Level Two Objective:** To increase financial support for documentary preservation and publication from private foundations, corporate donors, host institutions, state and local governments, and other organizations that might be persuaded by the availability of NHPRC funds to contribute more of their own.

**Level Three Objective:** To increase support for records work from a broad community of beneficiary parties—archivists, documentary editors, historians, patriotic organizations, state and local government officials, lawyers, jurists, educators, journalists, genealogists, local historians, historic preservationists, museum curators, and others with the responsibility for historical records or with the need to use them.

**Level Four Objective:** To increase even more broadly the attention of the general public to the benefits of historical documentation through "Archives Week" and other public awareness activities.

## Ohio Public Records Law news

Attorney General Lee Fisher recently released the final report of his **Open Government Task Force**, a broadly representative panel of several dozen members charged with the responsibility of studying and recommending revisions to Ohio's open meetings and public records laws. The work of the Task Force, which had deliberated regularly for more than a year, was often marked by contention, as its members, expressing views as diverse as the constituencies which they represented, discussed (and often disagreed about) a variety of matters ranging from the definition of a public record to the confidentiality of personnel files. The Ohio Legislative Service Commission is incorporating several of the panel's unanimous recommendations in a bill designed to clarify the state's hodgepodge of open government laws and to codify all in a single chapter of the Ohio Revised Code. The proposed legislation is expected to be introduced and acted upon in the current session of the Ohio General Assembly. A microfilm copy of the Open Government Task Force report is available on interlibrary loan from the Ohio Historical Society's Archives/Library Division, 1982 Velma Ave., Columbus, OH 43211.

Two recent decisions rendered by the Ohio Supreme Court have clarified the status of the state's judicial records. In the first case (92-2050), which was brought by the *Akron Beacon Journal* against the Common Pleas Court of Medina County, the court determined that Ohio's open records laws do not apply to grand jury records. The litigation began in 1991, when the newspaper was denied access to grand jury subpoenas and to a logbook of grand jury witnesses. In the second case (92-2255), which originated in a 1983 murder trial (ending with a conviction and death sentence), the court ruled unanimously that notes taken by the presiding judge over the course of the trial are his personal papers and not public records, and that the release of such confidential material to litigants "would intrude upon a judge's subjective thoughts and deliberations, threatening the orderly administration of justice." The court also observed that the official record of the trial in question is its transcript.

In late September, the Judiciary Committee of the Ohio Senate separated Sub. H.B. 111, an open government bill that it had been deliberating on for some time, into two parts, giving its approval to provisions expanding the state's open meetings laws (an action that was supported by the General Assembly, with the amended bill being passed unanimously by the House and Senate and subsequently signed into law by the Governor) and at the same time deciding to postpone any changes in Ohio's open records laws. The committee delayed final action on this part of the bill, which had been the subject of much discussion during the summer months, when it was unable to come to an agreement on service charges and a maximum per-page fee for the copying of government documents. Archivists, public officials, and records managers, well aware of the effect the provisions of Sub. H.B. 111 may have had on their other mandated responsibilities, expressed concern regarding the implications of the proposed legislation, particularly to a requirement in the bill that would have obligated agencies and repositories to provide up to one hour of free staff time—per request—for researching and copying public records held in their custody.



# COUNCIL ACTIONS

**November 4, 1993**

## **Ohio Historical Society**

(a joint meeting with the Ohio Network of American History Research Centers followed regular Council meeting)

Archives Week in Ohio set for September 1-7, 1994. The theme will be sports. The state will be divided into seven regions centered in Cleveland, Akron-Youngstown, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Athens, and Toledo.

Awards Committee established, to consist of the Vice President (chair), who will select a former SOA president, and an SOA member at large to serve with him. The Committee will present nominations to Council, which will then select the award recipient(s).

Gail Peterson of the Cincinnati Historical Society agreed to host the SOA fall meeting on September 29-30, 1994.

The SOA initiative to support re-funding and expansion of the OHS Local Records Specialist program was discussed at the joint meeting with the Ohio Network representatives. The latter felt that SOA needs to do its homework, to define the number of specialists needed, ways to fund it, the location of the programs, SOA's role, and whether Ohio should follow the Kentucky, New York or other models.

**January 14, 1994**

## **Ohio Historical Society**

George Parkinson, chair of the Awards Committee, presented an outline for the SOA Merit Awards, which Council passed.

The 25th anniversary publication should be available at the spring meeting. Council approved the expenditure of \$2000 for the book.

Council passed a resolution supporting the selection of Cleveland as the site of the 1999 SAA meeting. People who are in favor of this should write to Debbie Mills, Meeting Director, at SAA. Also approved was a single-page mailer with information about candidates of SOA members for offices in SAA and MAC.

Council approved the purchase of a set of the SAA Basic Manual series for the Association of Cuban Archivists.

The SOA educational proposal was approved. The first phase will be the set of lesson plans for Archives 101, the day-long workshop to be taught at the spring meeting for the first time. Barbara Floyd, Doug McCabe, and Charles Arp are writing the plans, which are to be usable by others to teach the workshop wherever it may be needed. It is aimed at the amateur archivist. The educational program would feature this course, taught by volunteer qualified instructors, with a certificate to show that a person had successfully completed it. Other workshops are expected to be developed on such topics as automation, preservation, and photography. They will also be open to students in regular archival programs at universities.

# NEWS NOTES

The **Ross County Historical Society** is proud to announce that its McKell Research Library is now open to the public four afternoons each week. The hours will be 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Use of the library is free to Ross County Historical Society members. There is a \$2.00 fee per visit for nonmembers. This opening marks an important milestone for the Society. After many years of preparation, the vast and significant historical collections of the Society are available to historians and other interested researchers. For more information, please call 614/773-1896 during the above hours.

**Ohio University Archives and Special Collections** has received the Paul Gapp Collection and a large addition to the DeForest W. Ingerham Papers. Gapp, a Cleveland native, was the first OU graduate to win a Pulitzer Prize, conferred on him in 1979 as architecture critic for the *Chicago Tribune*. Ingerham taught music at OU from the late 1920s to the early 1960s and was the first

director of the university orchestra. In other archival news, Doug McCabe developed exhibit materials from the Cornelius Ryan Collection that will travel to the Netherlands for the 50th anniversary of the World War II Market Garden operation in September.

The Byrd project staff at **The Ohio State University Archives** has finished processing the first two series of the papers of Admiral Richard Byrd, the noted polar explorer. These two series, Byrd Personal Papers and Expeditionary Records, include approximately half of the 700 cubic feet that comprise the entire collection.

Recent accessions of the **Ohio Historical Society** include a collection of cartoons, scrapbooks, photographs, and correspondence (1963-1991) documenting the public career of Donald E. Lukens, a former Ohio Congressman; minutes and membership rosters (1888-1919) of the Union Grove Baptist Church of Columbus; colored bird's-eye views of Akron (1870) and Fostoria

(1872); the Attorney General's Home State Savings Association case files (1983-1991); and building and loan association files (1913-1991) of the Department of Commerce.

The National Endowment for the Humanities recently awarded a grant of \$430,000 to the **Ohio Historical Society**. The funds, which will be administered by the Society's Archives/Library Division, will support microfilming activities of the **Ohio Newspaper Project** through March, 1996. During the next two years, project staff will film newspaper files held by repositories in central, northeastern, and southwestern Ohio.

The **Youngstown Historical Center of Industry and Labor** officially opened its research facility on January 25. A library and museum of the **Ohio Historical Society**, it houses local government records as well as materials relating to the iron, steel and rubber industries in northeastern Ohio and the development of organized labor.

In addition to manuscript collections from corporations and labor unions such as the



United Steelworkers of America, District 27, Subdistrict 6, the Center also holds and collects personal papers of local residents, oral history interviews with workers and managers, films and videos on steelmaking, numerous photographs, blueprints, newspapers on microfilm, and reference books on industrial and labor history.

The Youngstown Center is the eighth and most recent member of the Ohio Network of American History Research Centers, which gives it authority to collect and make available local government records from six counties in eastern Ohio: Mahoning, Trumbull, Columbiana, Harrison, Jefferson, and Carroll.

The archives/library will be open Tuesdays through Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.. At this time, the county records are available for research. Other materials will be made available on an ongoing basis. Use of the archives is free and open to the public. Jennifer Songster-Burnett is the archivist/librarian, and the address is OHS—Youngstown Center, P.O. Box 533, 151 West Wood St., Youngstown, OH 44501 (in the downtown area), tel: 216/743-5934.

**The Mahoning Valley Historical Society** has received a gift of a software update from Ray and Millie Wagstrom, who volunteer hundreds of hours a year in the archives. The Paradox program is used to create finding aids and indexes for the MVHS manuscript collections.

As part of a cost-cutting move, the State of Ohio closed its **Records Center** in Columbus on August 31, 1993, with upwards of 79,000 boxes of inactive files being transferred to the warehouse facilities of several private storage companies in the area. The **Ohio Department of Administrative Services**, which had been responsible for operating the center, concluded that significant savings could be achieved through the privatization of records storage. The department, however, will continue to provide records management advice to state agencies.

**The Miami Valley Archival Roundtable** will be represented at the Ohio Museums Association conference in Dayton (beginning March 21) with a table at the vendors' fair. MVAR will have its updated directory available there; Dawne Dewey of **Wright State University** will be chairing a session

## JOB OPENINGS

The Editor would like everyone to note that he saves all the job postings from the Archives listserv. Anyone who would like access to these files can call him at the numbers or email address listed on the back page of this issue and he will be happy to copy the notices or send them through the Internet.

## SOA LISTSERV "OHIOARV"

Hosted by The Ohio State University (Rai Goerler), OHIOARV, (on line since March 15) enables archivists and manuscript curators to post questions/concerns and news to an electronic bulletin board. To subscribe, send a command to: [listserv@lists.acs.ohio-state.edu](mailto:listserv@lists.acs.ohio-state.edu). You can put anything on the subject line, but the message portion must say: subscribe ohioarv [yourfirstname] [yourlastname]. You will receive an acknowledgement and instructions. Be sure to use the right address for the right function:

COMMANDS to: [listserv@lists.acs.ohio-state.edu](mailto:listserv@lists.acs.ohio-state.edu)

POSTINGS to: [ohioarv@lists.acs.ohio-state.edu](mailto:ohioarv@lists.acs.ohio-state.edu)

on museum archives. MVAR has held quarterly meetings featuring tours of representative archival institutions in the area.

**The Cleveland Archival Roundtable's** annual Christmas meeting and party was hosted by Anita Weber at the **Cleveland Museum of Natural History** in University Circle. She led a tour of the museum archives, and members were free to view the exhibits, including a fascinating one about the tropical rain forest. CAR made a plea and received enough donations to publish its guide to archives and manuscript collections in northeast Ohio in final form, with photos. CAR's next meeting is April 6 at Adelbert Hall, **Case Western Reserve University**; Walter Leedy will speak on the historic aspects of restoring the building, which burned in 1991, providing CWRU archivists with experience in disaster work. Contact Helen Conger at 368-6774 for more information.

**The Western Reserve Historical Society** has received a grant from the Cleveland Foundation to support the reprocessing and microfilming of six of its older, major manuscript collections: the George Crile papers, The Warner M. Bateman papers, the Theodore E. Burton papers, the Myron T. Herrick papers, the Laurence Harper Norton papers, and a collection entitled Manuscripts Relating to the Early History of the Western Reserve. Todd Michney and Deborah Shell have assumed positions as project archivists for this program.

Richard L. Ehrlich has been appointed the new Executive Director of the **WRHS**. He assumed his position in October 1993. Former Director Theodore A. Sande retired in April 1993. Kermit Pike served as Acting Director from April to October. John Grabowski has been named to the newly-created position of Director of Research for the Historical Society. His duties will include working with staff in developing new exhibit initiatives that will lead up to the installation of a new "core" exhibit.

Rebecca Johnson, Manuscript Assistant for the Society, left her position at the end of February to move to South Dakota, where she and her husband Steve will undertake volunteer work at the Yankton Sioux reservation.

**WRHS** has completed the microfilming of the papers of Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver. The project was undertaken in cooperation with the Temple (Congregation Tifereth Israel) of Cleveland. This 236-roll edition should be available for purchase in the coming year. The Society's microfilming operation has become increasingly active in the contractual filming of local government records. Jobs have been completed for Orange and North Royalton, with work pending for Chagrin Falls Village and Chagrin Falls Township.

## CALENDAR

**APRIL 14-15: SOA spring meeting;** April 16: all-day workshop, Archives 101; at the Ohio Historical Society, Columbus. For more information see page 3 of this issue.

**MAY 12-14: MAC spring meeting,** Chicago. Contact: Debra Shapiro, 312/642-5035 or David Deitz, 312/736-5150.

**MAY 12-14: MARAC spring meeting,** New York, New York. Contact: Marsha Trimble, 804/924-3023, email: [mt9c@virginia.edu](mailto:mt9c@virginia.edu).

**SEPTEMBER 1-7: Archives Week in Ohio.** For more information see notice elsewhere in this issue.

**SEPTEMBER 7-11: SAA annual meeting,** Indianapolis. Contact: SAA, tel: 312/922-0140.

**SEPTEMBER 29-30: SOA fall meeting,** Cincinnati Historical Society.

**OCTOBER 6-8: MAC fall meeting,** St. Paul, Minnesota. Contact: Charles Rogers, 612/297-2344.

**NOVEMBER 3-6: Museum Computer Network annual conference,** Seattle. Contact: MCN, 8720 Georgia Ave., Suite 501, Silver Spring, MD 20910.



The Society of Ohio Archivists was founded in 1968 to promote on a statewide basis the exchange of information, improvement of professional competence, and coordination of activities of archives and manuscript repositories. Membership is open to all interested persons, particularly archivists, manuscript curators, librarians, records managers, and historians. The Society holds two meetings each year and publishes *The Ohio Archivist* biannually.

Individual memberships are \$10.00 per year (\$15.00 institutional; \$5.00 student). Persons interested in joining the SOA should mail a check or money order made payable to the Society of Ohio Archivists to Kenneth Grossi, Secretary-Treasurer SOA, Ohio State University Archives, 169 Converse Hall, 2121 Tuttle Park Place, Columbus, OH 43210.

**THE OHIO ARCHIVIST** is a semi-annual publication of the Society of Ohio Archivists. The editors encourage the submission of articles relating to all aspects of the archival profession as well as information concerning archival activities in the state of Ohio. Submission deadlines are January 15 for the Spring number and July 15 for the Autumn number. All materials should be directed to:

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Editor, *The Ohio Archivist*  
Cleveland Clinic Foundation Archives, P-22  
9500 Euclid Avenue  
Cleveland, Ohio 44195  
Tel: 216/444-2929 • Fax: 216/445-6868  
Internet: lautzef@ccsmtmp.ccf.org:

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